



SPRING WEATHER SAFETY WEEK

March 8-12, 2021

MONDAY,
MARCH 8TH

TUESDAY,
MARCH 9TH

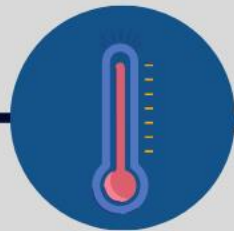
WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 10TH

THURSDAY,
MARCH 11TH

FRIDAY,
MARCH 12TH



Wildfire
Prevention



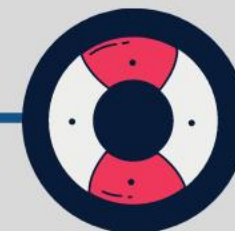
Heat
Safety



Tornado
Safety



Thunderstorm
Safety



Beach
Safety





What Does **WEATHER-READY** look like?

Before WILDFIRES

Community members and property owners create a defensible space by clearing brush away from homes and buildings.

WILDFIRE SAFETY

Properly discard cigarettes.

Keep vehicles off of dry grass.

Avoid activities with open flames or sparks.

Avoid power equipment that creates sparks .

Obey burn bans.

Evacuate if fire/smoke is heading your way.

Evacuate if ordered to do so by local officials.

weather.gov/fire





WILDFIRES

Small Decisions can have a
BIG IMPACT.

- Don't burn brush during dry conditions
 - Clear brush away from your home
-



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Don't let a bad decision be your last.

Practice HEAT SAFETY Wherever You Are

Heat related **deaths are preventable**.
Protect yourself and others from the
impacts of heat waves.



Job Sites

Stay hydrated and
take breaks in the shade
as often as possible



Indoors

Check up on the
elderly, sick and those
without AC



Vehicles

Never leave kids or
pets unattended -
LOOK before you LOCK



Outdoors

Limit strenuous outdoor
activities, find shade,
and stay hydrated



weather.gov/heat

Heat Related Deaths ARE Preventable *LOOK BEFORE YOU LOCK*



The temperature in your car can quickly become deadly!

Outside Temperature 80°



Time Elapsed:
10 Minutes



Time Elapsed:
20 Minutes



Time Elapsed:
30 Minutes



Time Elapsed:
60 Minutes



weather.gov/heat

nhtsa.gov



**Never leave
your pets in
a parked car!**



Safety Tips For Your Pets

weather.gov/heat



**Watch the
humidity**



**Limit exercise
on hot days**



**Provide ample
shade and water**



**Don't rely
on a fan**



**Watch out
for hot pavement**

Your Safe Place from **Heat**



Heat is the leading cause of weather-related deaths most years. You are generally safe indoors with the AC on, while staying hydrated. During extreme heat, stay inside and keep cool.

[weather.gov](https://www.weather.gov)





What Does **WEATHER-READY** look like?

Before TORNADOES

People locating their “safe place” from tornadoes and who practice going there well before severe weather arrives.

Know Where to Go

When Sheltering from a Tornado



If you have no basement, move to an interior room with no windows.

Top floor rooms DO NOT protect you.

Exterior rooms and rooms with windows DO NOT protect you.

NO PLACE OUTSIDE is safe from a tornado.

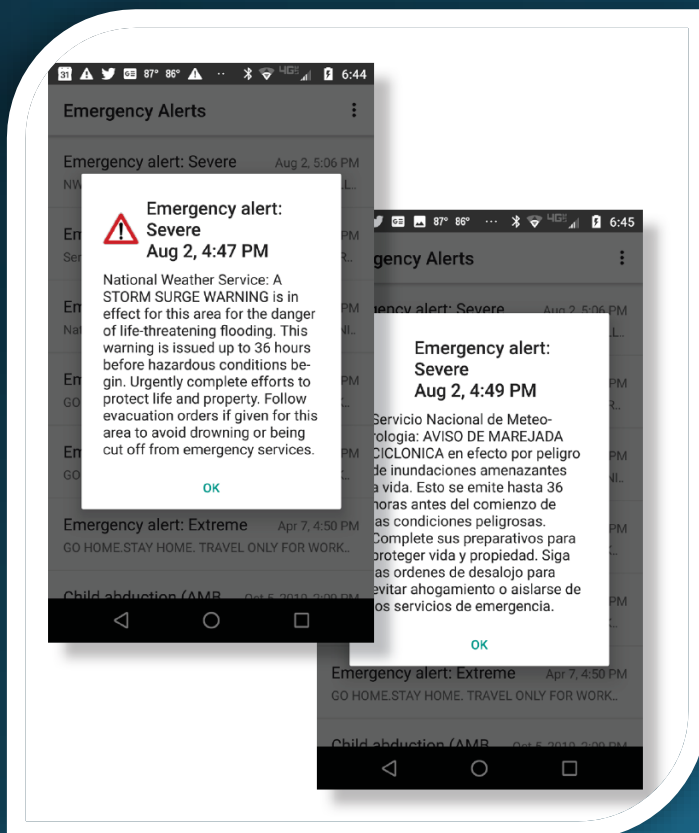
Quickly move to your basement and bring your emergency supply kit.



Have Multiple Ways to Receive Warnings!

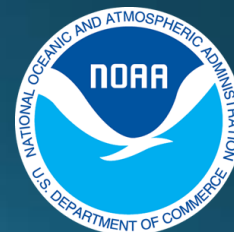


- NOAA Weather Radio is the most reliable method of receiving warnings.
- EAS (Emergency Alert System) notifications can and should be enabled on your cell phone!
 - Many other weather apps also provide watch, warning, and advisory notifications.
 - Keep in mind, cell service can be interrupted or even disabled during severe weather.



<https://www.weather.gov/wrn/wea>

weather.gov



Thunderstorm Safety - Wind



- Wind gusts over 58 mph (50 knots) are considered severe. Some storms can produce wind gusts in excess of 90-100 mph!
- Large tree branches break, some trees are even knocked over. Structural damage can occur with dangerously strong wind gusts.
- Shelter inside a sturdy building (no sheds or storage facilities) and away from windows!
 - *Do NOT shelter in unanchored mobile homes!*
- Bring your pets indoors!



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Thunderstorm Safety - Hail

- Hail of at least 1 inch in diameter is considered severe.
- People, animals, plants, roofs, and vehicles are particularly susceptible to harm.
- Shelter inside a sturdy building (no sheds or storage facilities) and away from windows!
 - *Do NOT shelter under overpasses and block traffic!*
- Bring your pets indoors!



US National Weather Service Brownsville Texas added

7 new photos to the album: Hailstorm - March 26, 2015.

8 hrs · 🌐

Here are a few pictures sent to us and KRGV of today's severe storm that tracked through Starr and Hidalgo counties.



Like · Comment · Share · 👍 332 💬 13 ➦ 123

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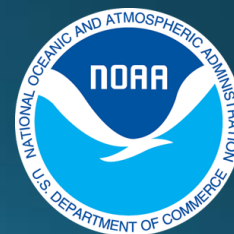
NO!



YES!



[weather.gov](https://www.weather.gov)



Lightning Safety

- All thunderstorms produce lightning.
- Lightning can strike as far as 10 miles away from any areas of rainfall.
- If you hear thunder, you are in danger!
- Avoid open areas, isolated tall trees, towers, utility poles, as well as metal conductors like wires or fences.
 - Don't be the tallest object in the area!
- ***When thunder roars, go indoors!***



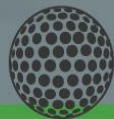
WHEN THUNDER ROARS GO INDOORS



Lightning Fatalities
For Outdoor Sports



40%
SOCCER



27%
GOLF



17%
RUNNING



10%
BASEBALL



3%
FOOTBALL



3%
OTHER



weather.gov/lightning

step 1

Leave the field
immediately



step 2

Seek shelter in an
enclosed building or car



Wait 30 minutes after the last rumble of thunder to return outside

Your Safe Place from **Lightning**



Lightning strikes the U.S. 25 million times a year, which sometimes results in death or permanent injury. **You are safest indoors or inside a hard-topped and enclosed vehicle.** If you hear thunder or see lightning, take shelter immediately!

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What Does **WEATHER-READY** look like?

Before the BEACH

Families who recognize that swimming at a surf beach with crashing waves is not the same as swimming in a pool. These families only swim at beaches with lifeguards.

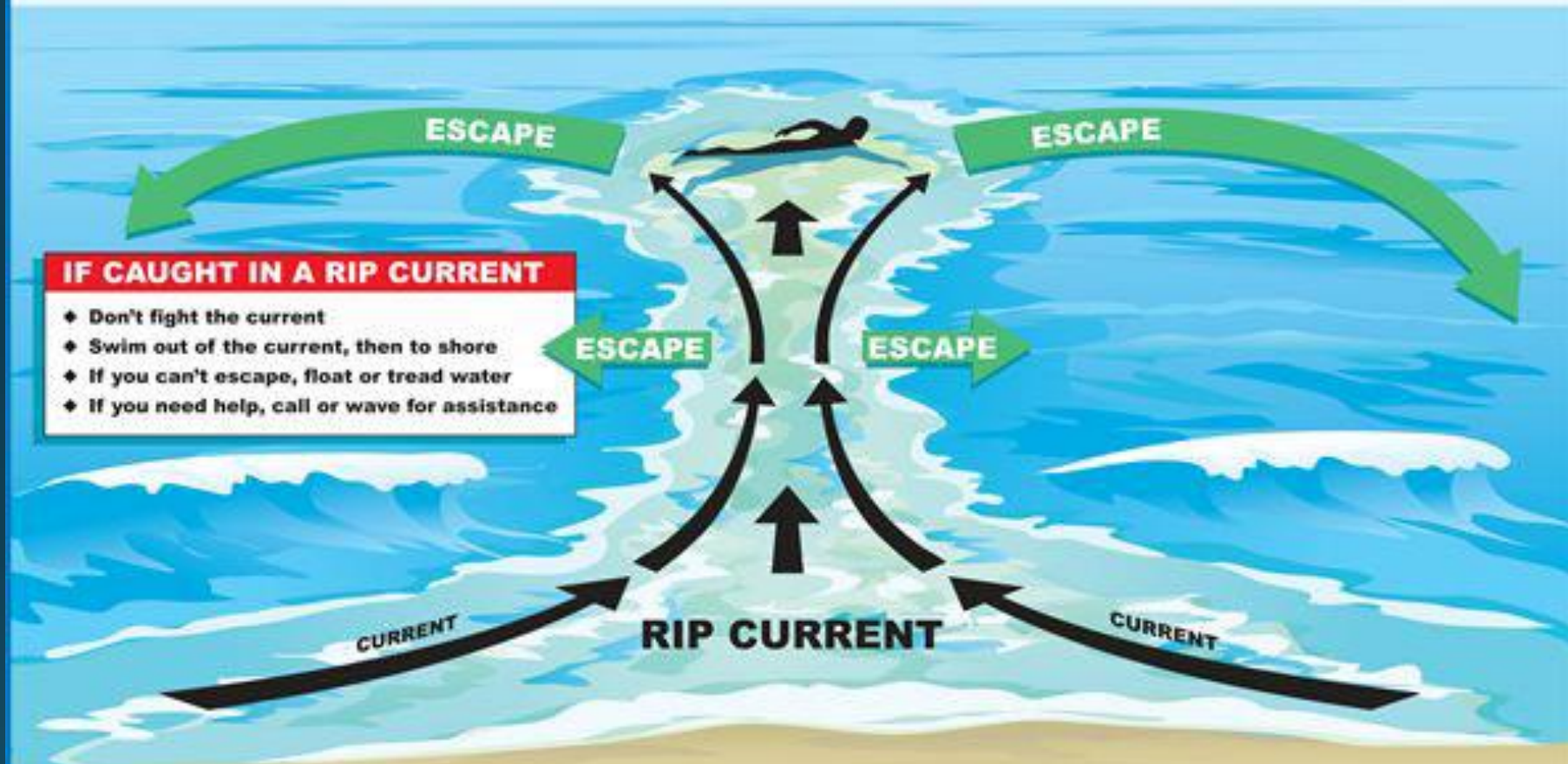
Your Safe Place from **Rip Currents**

Rip currents kill over 100 beach-goers in the U.S. each year. When visiting the ocean, **you are safest at beaches with lifeguards.** If rip currents are forecast for the beach you're visiting, stay out of the water!

[weather.gov](https://www.weather.gov)



RIP CURRENTS Break the Grip of the Rip!



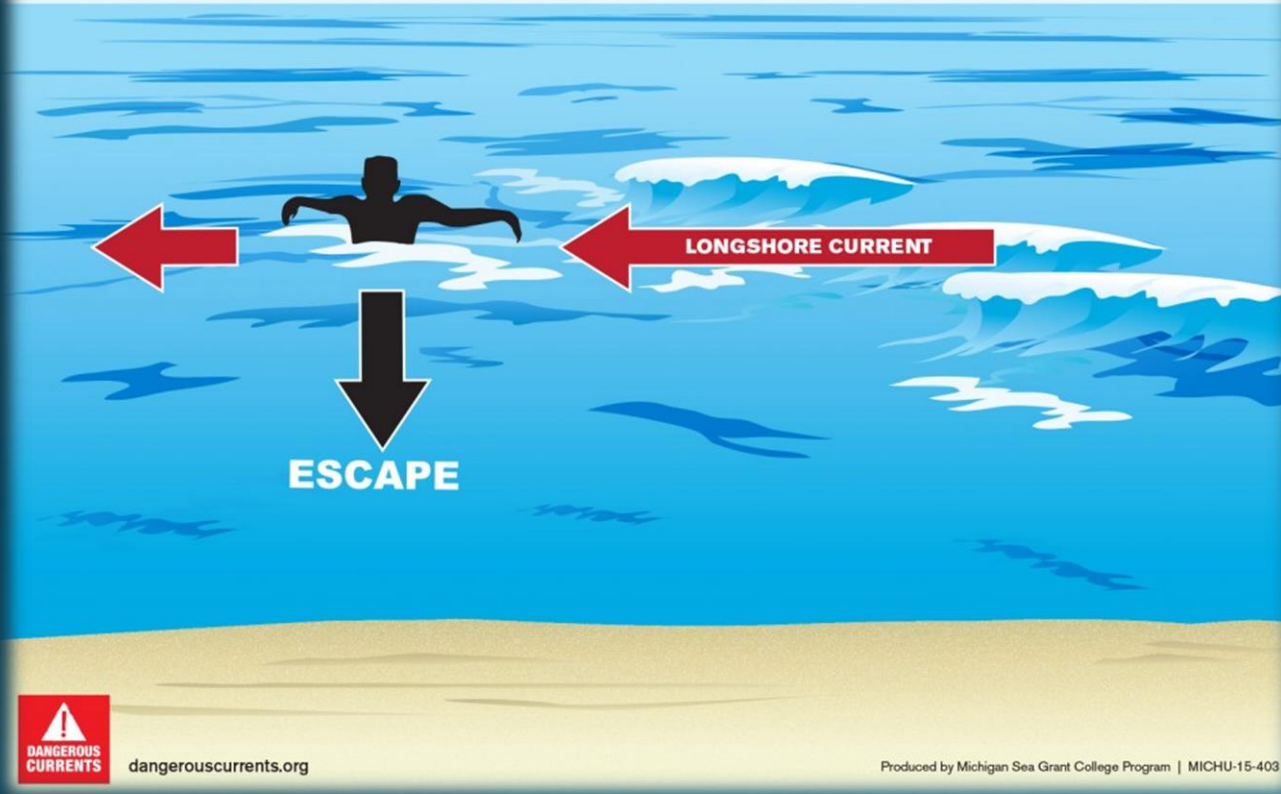
Rip currents are powerful currents of water moving away from shore.
They can sweep even the strongest swimmer out to sea.

www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov



Longshore Currents

LONGSHORE CURRENTS



- Longshore currents move parallel to, or the “long” way along shore.
- Longshore currents make it difficult to remain in front of a certain spot on the beach.
- These often happen between the first and second sandbars near shore.
- Longshore currents can become more dangerous by forcing swimmers into other rip currents, or structures like piers and breakwalls.
- South to north longshore currents are most common in Spring/early Summer on South Padre Island.

-From the Michigan Sea Grant Page on Dangerous Currents

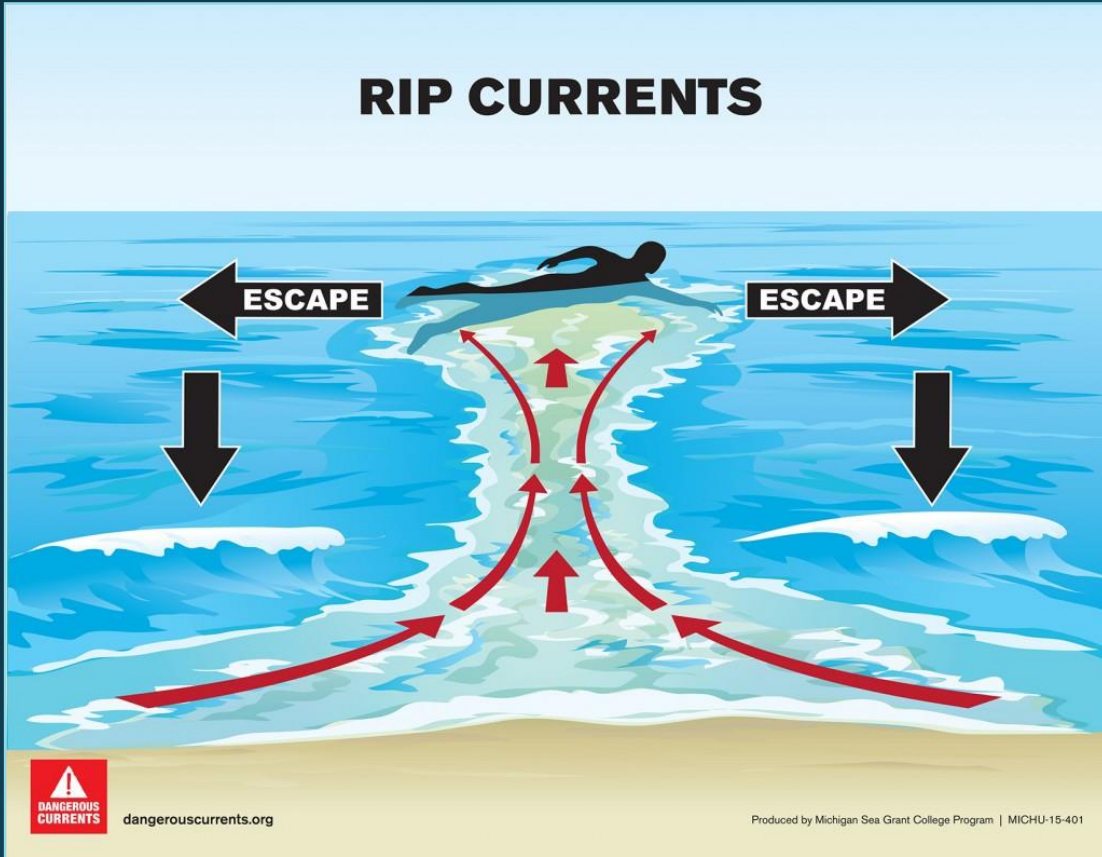
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Rip Currents vs. Longshore Currents

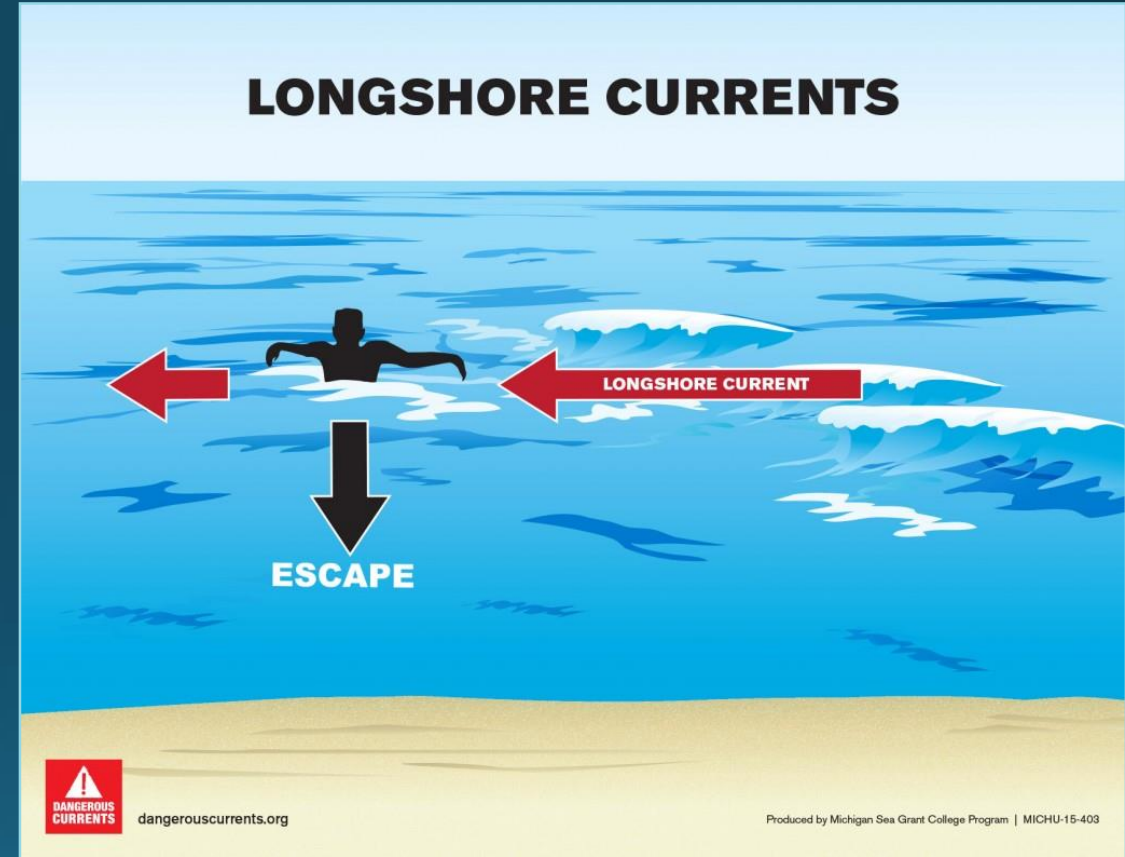
Know the Difference!

RIP CURRENTS



To escape, swim parallel to shoreline and out of the current, then swim to shore.

LONGSHORE CURRENTS



To escape, swim directly to shoreline. But be aware of possible interaction with other rip currents and structures!



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**KNOW WHEN IT'S SAFE
TO ENTER THE WATER.**

